

up to 40. On the contrary, among the Jewish women the percentage of the unmarried was smaller up to 30, and greater over 30, than among the non-Jewish women. With the Jews, 10 per cent of the men and 17 per cent of the women remained unmarried; with the non-Jews, 8 per cent and 10 per cent.

On the other hand, in Lithuania, which is typical of Eastern Europe₃, the number of the unmarried was smaller among the Jews than the Lithuanians; above the age of 40,

with the Jews 2-6 per cent of the men and 1-8 of the women were unmarried, with the Lithuanians 7-5 and 11-5. Here

the old Jewish tradition still prevails that every Jew and every Jewess should marry. Similarly among the Jews in Carpatho-Russia, in 1921, in the age-group of 40-45 only 4 per cent of the men and 2 per cent of the women were un-

married, whereas with the Jews of Bohemia the correspond-

ing figures were 13-6 and 18-2. In Carpatho-Russia hardly any Jewish girls remain single, in Bohemia the age-group

of 45-50 still contains 9*2 per cent spinsters.

(ii) *Age at Marriage*.—Figures are available concerning the age at marriage of Jews

and non-Jews in Lodz, Warsaw, Budapest, and Lithuania. Of every 100 men contracting marriage there were in—

	Lodz (1929)		Warsaw (1929)		Budapest (1929)		Lithuania (1927).	
	Jews.	Non-Jews.	Jews.	Non-Jews.	Jews.	Non-Jews.	Jews.	Non-Jews.
Under 25 years	24-4	45-8	20-1	38-2	13-3	21-3	26-1	50-2
25 and under 30	43-2	32-0	41-6	33-4	32-6	35-1	37-5	26-5
30 " "	24-7	13-3	30*0	17-7	34-2	27-5	24-8	16-7
40 " "	7-7	8-9	8-3	10-7	19-9	16*1	11-6	6-6
40 and above								

*** These figures relate only to non-Jews of Lithuanian race.**

Thus the marriage-age was everywhere much higher with the Jews than the non-Jews.

Of every 100 women at the time of marriage there were in—